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World Production and Trade

United States Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington, D.C. 20250

Weekly Roundup

WR 39-86

October 1, 1986

ORIGINAL

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

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GRAIN AND FEED

EAST GERMANY's Grain Trade Patterns Seen Shifting. Due to the excellent harvest of high quality wheat this year, exportable supplies of wheat are projected to increase in 1987 (Jan/Dec) over tenfold from the previous year to 1.0 million metric tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Berlin. East Germany's need for hard currency may encourage exports of high-quality wheat and imports of low-cost feed grains from the world market. While this might dampen sales of U.S. wheat if East German exports encroach on U.S. wheat markets, it could improve U.S. feed grain market prospects.

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SOVIET UNION Lowers Standards for Milling Wheat. Soviet press reports indicate that the USSR State Committee on Standards has lowered its standards for coloration and vitreousness in milling wheat from the 1986 Soviet spring wheat harvest in order to attract more "high quality" wheat into state stores. Although kernels may be discolored or have reduced vitreousness, spring wheat may still be considered first or second class, depending on the quality and content of its gluten. Reductions in standards for coloration and vitreousness, as well as test weight requirements, were also announced for the 1986 winter wheat crop last summer.

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SOVIET UNION Encourages Farmers To Sell More Grain to the State. The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukraine, in a speech to Ukrainian party and economic functionaries, recently stated that above-plan grain sales "are not only necessary for the State, but also beneficial for farms." By making over-plan deliveries, he indicated that "farms obtain increased prices for their grain and machines and materials which are in short supply." This statement amplifies an anncuncement made in mid-July by Gosagroprom regarding the use of innovative inducements to encourage Soviet farms to make above-plan sales of grain from the 1986 harvest.

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OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

MALAYSIA Seeks To Expand Palm Oil Sales to Korea. The Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia (PORIM) is seeking to expand sales to the Republic of Korea by entering the home cooking oil market. Korean palm oil imports have risen sharply in recent years, up from 2,700 metric tons in 1978 to 150,000 tons in 1986. These imports go mianly into noodle and bulk shortening manufacture. If PORIM's efforts are successful, substantial downward pressure on soybean oil prices and decreased demand for imported soybeans could result, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Seoul. Korean imports of soybeans are estimated at 1 million tons for 1985/86 (Nov-Oct) with 97 percent of those imports from the United States.

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SWEDEN Lowers Milk Production Due to Policy. Sweden's 1986 milk production is forecast to total 3.53 million tons, 4.5 percent below 1985, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Stockholm. Another decline, though of smaller magnitude, is forecast for 1987. Most of the credit for the decline is given to Sweden's two-price system for milk. Under the system, the price for over-quota milk is only 20 percent of the price paid for under-quota production.

With lower milk production, Sweden's 1986 cheese production is expected to remain near last year's level. However, production of butter, which requires larger subsidies to export, is forecast to decline about 10 percent. For 1987 both cheese and butter are expected to remain near the 1986 levels.

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SOVIET UNION's Livestock Output Increases on State and Collective Farms. Meat production on state and collective farms in the USSR for January-August was 7 percent above the comparable period in 1985, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Moscow. For the individual meats, beef was up 7 percent, pork up 6 percent, and poultry meat up 11 percent. Milk production rose 5 percent, with all of the increase due to increases in yields per cow. Egg production, at 38.9 billion eggs, was 6.5 percent above the same 1985 period, with about two-thirds of the increase due to more output per hen.

Cattle numbers on state and collective farms on September 1 were 97.9 million head, 1.0 million above 1985. Hog numbers were 63.1 million head, 2.8 million above the year-earlier level while poultry inventories, at 795 million, were down slightly. For all three categories, the pattern of changes this August was smiliar to that of the past five years.

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FRUITS

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE Deciduous Fruit and Table Grape Crop Prospects Reduced by Inclement Weather. Pear production is expected to total only 4,214 million tons, 2 percent below last year's level, and possibly the smallest outturn since the 1977/78 season if preliminary forecasts prevail. Production in North America is expected to decline 3 percent due to a smaller crop in the United States. Output in Europe is forecast to decline for the third consecutive year and yield only 2,981 million tons of pears--the smallest outturn in the last 10 years--due primarily to weather-related crop shortfalls in France and Spain.

Commercial production of fresh pears in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows, in 1,000 metric tons:

Country	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 1/
North America	720	756	729
Canada	24	26	26
Mexico	52	52	58
United States	644	678	645
European Community	2,817	2,481	2,396
Belgium/Luxembourg	72	78	79
Denmark	4	4	4
France	449	417	338
West Germany	449	335	430
Greece	117	111	111
Italy	1,064	802	930
Netherlands	115	83	100
Spain	499	600	356
United Kingdom	48	51	48
Other Europe	600	592	585
Austria	54	44	49
Norway	12	9	7
Sweden	6	4	3
Switzerland	23	18	21
Turkey	360	370	375
Yugoslavia	145	147	130
Total Europe	3,417	3,073	2,981
Asia			
Japan	480	470	504
Total N. Hemisphere	4,617	4,299	4,214

1/ Preliminary.

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Commercial output of apricots is expected to decline for the second consecutive year due to weather damaged crops in most of the major producing countries. Reeling from the effects of a disastrous spring pollination period, the U.S. industry is expected to harvest a low-volume crop of mixed quality. If the harvest tops out at the projected 62,700 tons, it would be the smallest crop in U.S. history. Total commercial production in the European Community is reportedly 11 percent below last year's volume due to sharply reduced crops in Greece, Italy and Spain. Rain, frost and hail were the spoilers--adversely affecting yields and quality. The only exceptional crops this season apparently will be in Turkey (a record 280,000 tons) and France (the largest harvested volume since 1976). Harvests in both countries benefited from favorable weather and an increase in the number of bearing trees.

Commercial production of fresh apricots in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows, in 1,000 metric tons:

Country	1984	1985	1986 1/
North America			
United States	115.4	119.3	62.7
European Community	582.5	579.9	513.4
France	81.7	102.5	113.4
West Germany	2.1	1.8	1.8
Greece	95.0	127.6	77.2
Italy	195.6	194.9	180.0
Spain	208.1	153.1	141.0
Other Europe	269.3	229.0	296.0
Turkey	250.0	202.0	280.0
Yugoslavia	19.3	27.0	16.0
Total N. Hemisphere	967.2	928.2	872.1

1/ Preliminary.

Commercial production of apples in the Northern Hemisphere is forecast at 17,360 million tons, 6 percent above the 1985/86 level. Initial assessments indicate only a marginal increase for North America, where a record crop in Mexico is expected to offset losses resulting from weather damage to the U.S. and Canadian crops. Prospects appear favorable for above-average harvests throughout most of Europe. Production is currently estimated at 11,811 million tons, up 8 percent from last season and potentially the third largest European crop to date. An early season cold spell reportedly is responsible for short crops in Italy, Norway and Spain. The impact on other European producers appears minimal, merely delaying maturation and harvesting.

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Commercial production of fresh apples in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows, in 1,000 metric tons:

Country	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 1/
North America	4,699	4,522	4,592
Canada	434	476	405
Mexico	486	440	629
United States	3,779	3,606	3,558
European Community	8,302	7,233	7,835
Belgium/Luxembourg	231	221	243
Denmark	54	45	56
France	2,005	1,793	1,859
West Germany	1,799	1,410	1,885
Greece	321	257	315
Italy	2,218	2,012	1,990
Netherlands	388	234	310
Spain	970	988	871
United Kingdom	316	273	306
Other Europe	4,091	3,705	3,976
Austria	276	241	270
Hungary	1,088	967	1,050
Norway	47	64	44
Sweden	37	38	39
Switzerland	159	127	143
Turkey	1,900	1,900	1,950
Yugoslavia	584	368	480
Total Europe	12,393	10,938	11,811
Asia	826	924	957
Japan	812	910	944
Taiwan	14	14	13
Total N. Hemisphere	17,918	16,384	17,360

1/ Preliminary.

Current projections point to a 10-percent decline in Northern Hemisphere cherry production. Cherry crops in nearly all countries sustained some form of weather damage, reducing both the volume and the quality of the harvests. The combination of good weather and more bearing trees is, however, expected to boost production levels in Germany, Greece and Turkey.

Commercial production of fresh cherries in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows in 1,000 metric tons:

Country	1984	1985	1986 1/
North America	303.9	265.0	213.9
Canada	15.8	14.6	13.0
United States	288.1	250.4	200.9
European Community	680.0	605.8	579.8
France	119.0	100.8	86.4
West Germany	295.4	248.8	249.4
Greece	29.0	23.2	30.0
Italy	158.6	157.0	145.0
Spain	78.0	76.0	69.0
Other Europe	330.0	405.0	360.0
Turkey	170.0	215.0	230.0
Yugoslavia	160.0	190.0	130.0
Asia			
Japan	14.9	23.3	16.5
Total N. Hemisphere	1,328.8	1,299.1	1,170.2

1/ Preliminary.

Crop prospects for peaches/nectarines during the 1986 season appear favorable. Combined production of peaches and nectarines is expected to surpass 5.1 million tons, 4 percent greater than the 1985 volume. Smaller crops are forecast in only two countries--Spain and Yugoslavia--reflecting unseasonably cool temperaturers and heavy rains. In the remaining countries, the 1986 season conformed to a fairly "normal" pattern where seasonal conditions fostered good fruit development, above average quality and a relatively trouble-free harvesting period. Localized hail damage reportedly reduced production potential in Canada. However, damage from early season frosts was apparently minimal in Mexico, where a record crop in forecast.

Commercial production of fresh peaches and nectarines in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows in 1,000 metric tons:

Country	1984	1985	1986 1/
North America	1,642.7	1,439.9	1,508.3
Canada	37.0	43.5	45.5
Mexico	233.5	230.5	252.9
United States	1,372.2	1,165.9	1,209.9
European Community	3,097.1	2,989.7	3,037.3
France	482.5	488.1	488.2
West Germany	31.4	18.2	25.8
Greece	520.0	532.5	546.3
Italy	1,554.4	1,419.5	1,482.0
Spain	508.8	531.4	495.0
Other Europe	327.6	305.0	335.0
Turkey	235.0	200.0	250.0
Yugoslavia	92.6	105.0	85.0
Asia			
Japan	215.6	205.4	226.3
Total N. Hemisphere	5,283.0	4,940.0	5,106.9

1/ Preliminary.

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Initial assessments indicate table grapes production in the Northern Hemisphere will be only slightly below the 4.2 million tons harvested a year ago. Although no official estimate is currently available for the U.S. crop, reports of weather damage and disease problems point toward a reduced volume this season. Smaller harvests are forecast in all countries except France, Mexico and Yugoslavia - the latter two countries with projected gains of 30 percent or more. It should be noted, however, that for countries reporting losses on the season, the percentage decline is minimal: 1 percent for both Italy (third largest crop on record) and Japan (near normal volume); 6 percent in Spain (crop damaged by inclement weather); 7 percent in Greece (third largest crop to date).

Commercial production of table grapes in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows in 1,000 metric tons:

Country	1984	1985	1986 1/
North America	878.7	980.8	N/A
Mexico	264.6	279.4	365.3
United States	614.1	701.4	N/A
European Community	2,549.6	2,787.3	2,708.8
France	127.9	153.9	157.4
Greece	317.8	345.9	320.0
Italy	1,550.0	1,720.0	1,700.0
Spain	553.9	567.5	531.4
Other Europe			
Yugoslavia	212.0	144.0	187.0
Asia			
Japan	310.4	311.2	308.2
Total N. Hemisphere	3,950.7	4,223.3	---

1/ Preliminary.

TURKEY's Sultana Crop Forecast Down. The U.S. agricultural attache in Ankara reports that the first official forecast of 1986/87 Turkish sultana production is 112,255 tons. This estimate, recently released by Turkey's Crop Estimation Board, is 6 percent below the revised 1985/86 volume of 120,000 tons. The projected decrease reflects damage resulting from untimely rains during the September drying period and, in some areas, the subsequent floods that washed away portions of the crop.

CREDIT NOTES

GSM 102 Actions Announced for MEXICO and HUNGARY. For Mexico, CCC reallocated $14 million in previously approved credit guarantees for oilseeds and tallow to provide more guarantees for protein meals and vegetable oils. It also reallocated $20 million in guarantees for breeder/nonbreeder livestock to provide guarantees for U.S. wood pulp. For Hungary, CCC reallocated $250,000 in credit guarantees previously earmarked for cotton to provide more guarantees for breeding materials (semen, embryos, and breeding animals).

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GSM-103 Actions announced for IRAQ. CCC authorized $10.0 million in guarantees for tobacco and $15.0 million in guarantees for sales of breeding livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, and horses).

P.L. 480 Actions with INDONESIA AND EGYPT. USDA amended its P.L. 480, Title I agreement with Indonesia to provide for the sale of $5.9 million worth of U.S. wheat. Indonesia signed P.L. 480 agreements valued at $35.9 million in fiscal year 1986. USDA also amended its P.L. 480, Title I agreement with Egypt to provide for the sale of $15.9 million worth of U.S. wheat. The amendment will allow purchse of approximately 145,000 metric tons of wheat and increased the total value of the fiscal year 1986 agreement to $228.9 million.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of Oct. 1, 1986, was as follows in metric tons:

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS	
46. Romania barley	Sept. 24, '86	200,000	
45. Venezuela barley malt	Sept. 4, '86	100,000	
44. Cyprus barley	Aug. 26, '86	150,000	Sold 25,000
43. Canary Islands wheat	Aug. 8, '86	100,000	
42. Egypt semolina	Aug. 6, '86	30,000	
41. Soviet Union wheat	Aug. 1, '86	4,000,000	
40. Canary Is. dairy cattle	July 28, '86	3,000 head	
39. Hong Kong table eggs	July 28, '86	44 million	
38. Senegal wheat	July 17, '86	100,000	
37. India vegetable oil	July 8, '86	25,000	
36. Jordan barley	June 17, '86	60,000	
35. Israel barley	June 17, '86	200,000	Sold 36,200
34. Tunisia dairy cattle	May 29, '86	4,000 head	
33. Algeria dairy cattle	May 29, '86	5,000 head	
32. Sri Lanka wheat	May 16, '86	125,000	Sold 75,000
31. Saudi Arabia barley	May 7, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	250,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 16, '86	300,000	Sold 135,000
30. Algeria barley	Apr. 17, '86	500,000	
29. Morocco dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	4,000 head	Sold 150
28. Turkey dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	5,000 head	
27. Egypt dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	6,000 head	COMPLETE
	Sept. 12, '86	10,000 head	
26. Yemen poultry feed	Apr. 14, '86	150,000	
25. Yugoslavia wheat	Apr. 10, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	June 24, '86	200,000	Sold 131,900
24. Indonesia dairy cattle	Apr. 9, '86	7,500 head	
23. Syria wheat	Apr. 8, '86	700,000	
22. Benin wheat	Apr. 7, '86	45,000	Sold 20,000
21. Algeria table eggs	Apr. 4, '86	500 million	
20. Iraq dairy cattle	Apr. 4, '86	6,500 head	
19. Jordan wheat	Mar. 19, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
June 20, '86	75,000	COMPLETE	

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES CONT.

18.	Tunisia wheat	Mar. 18, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 22, '86	800,000	Sold 250,000
17.	Algeria wheat flour	Feb. 25, '86	100,000	
16.	Algeria semolina	Feb. 11, '86	250,000	
15.	Philippines wheat	Jan. 7, '86	150,000	COMPLETE (152,400)
14.	Zaire wheat	Dec. 27, '85	40,000	COMPLETE
		May 15, '86	40,000	COMPLETE
13.	Nigeria barley malt	Dec. 10, '85	100,000	Sold 4,400
12.	Iraq wheat flour	Dec. 9, '85	150,000	Sold 100,000
11.	Egypt poultry	Nov. 26, '85	8,000	COMPLETE
		Mar. 21, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
		June 18, '86	5,000	COMPLETE
		July 8, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
10.	Zaire wheat flour	Nov. 18, '85	64,000	COMPLETE
		May 15, '86	30,000	
9.	Philippines wheat flour	Nov. 15, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
8.	Jordan rice	Nov. 8, '85	40,000	Sold 22,700
7.	Turkey wheat	Oct. 16, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (506,600)
		May 8, '86	500,000	
6.	Morocco wheat	Sept. 30, '85	1,500,000	Sold 890,000
5.	Yemen wheat	Sept. 6, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
4.	Yemen wheat flour	Aug. 20, '85	50,000	COMPLETE
		Apr. 14, '86	100,000	Sold 13,000 LT
3.	Egypt wheat	July 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (512,500)
		June 24, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
		July 29, '86	52,000	Sold 29,000
2.	Egypt wheat flour	July 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 6, '86	600,000	
1.	Algeria wheat	June 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Apr. 10, '86	1,000,000	

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY
Status as of October 1, 1986

Announced to Date	18,563,780 (grain equivalent) 544 million table eggs 43,000 tons frozen poultry 51,000 head dairy cattle 25,000 tons vegetable oil
Sold to Date	5,348,400 wheat 1,222,683 flour (grain equivalent) 946,200 barley 43,000 frozen poultry 22,700 rice 5,980 barley malt (grain equivalent) 6,150 head dairy cattle
Total Sales Value:	$804.6 million
Estimated Bonus Book Value:	$405.1 million.

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TARGETED EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAM

The status of USDA's Targeted Export Promotion Program as of Sept. 30, 1986, was as follows:

DATE ANNOUNCED	COMMODITY	VALUE	COUNTRY
Sept. 30, 1986	Soybeans	$8.5 million	European Community
Sept. 29, 1986	Peanuts	$4.5 million	Western Europe
Sept. 19, 1986	Processed foods	$0.3 million	West Germany
Sept. 17, 1986	Processed foods	$1.4 million	Pacific Rim
Sept. 16, 1986	Processed foods	$0.5 million	Pacific Rim, Western Europe, Middle East, Caribbean
Sept. 16, 1986	Wine	$2.5 million	Pacific Rim, Western Europe
Sept. 12, 1986	Rice	$3.5 million	European Community, Middle East, Africa Southeast Asia, Caribbean
Sept. 8, 1986	Fresh pears	$0.3	Scandinavia, Arabian Gulf, Pacific Rim
Sept. 2, 1986	Wheat	$2 million over 3 years	Egypt, Algeria
Aug. 12, 1986	Canned Peaches, Fruit Cocktail	$5.1 million	Pacific Rim & Middle East
Aug. 8, 1986	Feed Grains	$2.1 million	To be announced
July 28, 1986	Dry Peas & Lentils	$2.5 million	EC, Colombia, India
July 25, 1986	Table Grapes	$0.35 million	Japan
July 18, 1986	Washington State Apples	$1.4 million	United Kingdom, Taiwan, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Norway, Middle East
July 17, 1986	Wood Products	$0.65 million 1/	United Kingdom
July 16, 1986	Wheat	$1.1 million	Developing countries
July 14, 1986	Poultry & Eggs	$6 million	Pacific Rim, Middle East countries
June 24, 1986	Feed Grains, Soybean Meal & Dairy Cattle	$9 million over 3 years	Algeria
June 23, 1986	Fresh & Processed Florida Citrus	$4.6 million	Western Europe & Pacific Rim
May 20, 1986	Dried Prunes	$4 million	Western Europe
April 30, 1986	Wood	$1.95 million (over 3 years)	Japan
April 28, 1986	Wine	$2.3 million	Japan, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Singapore
April 25, 1986	Almonds	$0.9 million	Western Europe, Japan, Korea
April 17, 1986	Canned Peaches, Fruit Cocktail	$2.5 million	Japan, Taiwan
April 16, 1986	Walnuts	$9 million 2/	Western Europe, Japan, Australia

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TEA PROGRAM SUMMARY CONT.

April 16, 1986	Raisins	$6.3 million	Western Europe, Pacific Rim, Middle East
April 14, 1986	California & Arizona fresh & processed citrus	$8.5 million	Western Europe, Pacific Rim
March 27, 1986	Frozen Potatoes	$2 million	Japan, Hong Kong Taiwan, Malaysia Singapore
	Total:	$93.75 million	

1/ Part of April 30, 1986, wood TEA amount. Not included in total.
2/ Includes additional $2 million announced Aug. 1, 1986.

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Selected International Prices

Item	September 30, 1986	Change from a week ago	A year ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/	$ per MT	$ per bu.	$ per MT	$ per MT
Wheat:				
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.	N.Q.	—	—	—
U.S. No. 2 DNS/HS: 14%....	127.00	3.46	+2.50	163.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.	129.25	3.52	N.Q.	132.00
No. 3 H.A.D.....	136.50	3.71	+.50	162.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum...	N.Q.	—	—	—
Feed grains:				
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn...	84	2.13	N.Q.	113.50
Soybeans and meal:				
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....	200.10	5.45	+1.80	206.40
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets	210.00	—	+2.00	176.00
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal.....	188.50	—	-6.50	164.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/				
Wheat.....	81.56	2.22	+0.73	110.22
Barley.....	59.25	1.29	+4.59	59.25
Corn.....	60.24	1.53	+3.94	90.94
Sorghum.....	60.19	2.73	+1.54	76.28
Broilers.....	1,151.24	—	-98.99	1,029.99
EC IMPORT LEVIES				
Wheat 5/.....	174.29	4.74	-1.42	102.95
Barley.....	174.17	3.79	-1.98	97.95
Corn.....	179.98	4.57	-5.10	87.65
Sorghum.....	183.25	3.99	-1.27	102.90
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	364	—	+ 3	185
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/				
Common wheat(feed quality)	183.08	4.98	+1.20	152.50
Bread wheat (min. quality)	192.32	5.23	+1.27	162.90
Maize.....	192.32	4.89	+1.27	152.50
Barley and all other feed grains, excluding maize.	183.08	—	+1.20	152.50
Broilers 4/ 6/.....	1,538	—	-11	1,138
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)				
Wheat	123.45	3.36	+3.68	56.80
Barley.....	132.66	2.89	-.65	62.65
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	268	—	+ 2	107

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 kg effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 kg set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. N.A.-None authorized. N.Q.-Not quoted. Note: Basis October delivery.

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